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The Commission shall be kept informed by the President of the disciplinary or judicial steps taken by the Government in respect of delinquent officials.

ART. 11. All information respecting irregularities or abuses discovered in the working of the financial services, and particularly in the collection of taxes, including the tithe, shall be transmitted to the Commission by the competent authority.

ART. 12. All changes in the financial personnel shall be brought to the notice of the Commission, with the reasons which have suggested them. The Commission shall call for such administrative measures as it shall deem necessary in the case of financial officials convicted of delinquencies.

ART. 13. The Commission shall have the right to be represented at all awards of contracts made for the civil and financial services of the three vilayets.

ART. 14. The administrative expenses of the Commission, exclusive of the salaries of the members, shall be included in three equal portions in the Budget of each of the three vilayets.

ART. 15. The Commission will settle its mode of procedure.

Documents Relating to the Japanese-Korean Situation, 1894-1905

1. Treaty between Korea and Japan ratified on the 23rd day of the sixth moon of the five hundred and third year of the foundation of Korea and the 25th day of July of the twenty-seventh year of Meiji (July 25, 1894).

2. Memorandum between Japan and Russia of May 14, 1896. (So-called Komura-Waeber Memorandum.)

3. Protocol concerning the question of Korea concluded between Japan and Russia on June 9, 1896. (So-called Yamagata-Lobanow Protocol.)

4. Protocol concerning the question of Korea concluded between Japan and Russia on April 25, 1898. (So-called Nissi-Rosen Protocol.)

5. Protocol concluded between Japan and Korea on Feb. 23, 1904.

6. Agreement between Japan and Korea signed Aug. 22, 1904.

7. Agreement between Japan and Korea signed April 1, 1905, regarding the communication services in Korea.

8. Agreement between Japan and Korea signed Nov. 17, 1905, by which Japan assumed charge of foreign relations of Korea.

9. Imperial Ordinance No. 267. Organization of the Japanese Residency General and Residencies in Korea. (Promulgated December 20, 1905.)

Treaty between Korea and Japan ratified on the 23rd day of the sixth moon of the five hundred and third year of the foundation of Korea, and the twenty-fifth day of July of the twenty-seventh year of Meiji (July 25, 1894).

The Korean Government hereby commissions the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Japan, who resides at Seoul, Korea, to expel the Chinese forces from the Korean Kingdom on behalf of the Korean Government. Both Governments having agreed mutually to aid each other and help in attacking the Chinese and in defending themselves. And in order to insure the success of this joint action of both countries, the undersigned commissioners of each country are given full power to ratify the treaty, as follows:

I. This treaty is an agreement to expel the Chinese forces from the Korean Kingdom, and to strongly establish the independence of Korea, as well as to fulfill the privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by both countries.

II. As Japan has undertaken to attack the Chinese, Korea shall have to exert the utmost efforts in all possible ways to facilitate the movements of the Japanese troops to and fro and in preparing provisions for these troops.

III. This treaty shall be abolished on the date of making a treaty of amity with China.

Wherefore the commissioners of both countries have hereunto set their seals and signatures this 26th day of the seventh moon of the five hundred and third year of Ta Chosen (Korea) and the 29th day of August of the twenty-seventh year of Meiji (August 25, 1894).

KIM YUN-SIK,

(Korean) Minister for Foreign Affairs.

K. OTORI,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan to Korea.